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Selected news items primarily on  
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest  
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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by-subject category.

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POLITICAL

MONGOLIAN POLITBURO MEMBER DISMISSED -- Moscow, Pravda, 7 Jul 60

CPYRGHT

The Fifth Plenary Session of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Communist Party, which ended on 7 July 1960, released D. Tomor-Ochir from his position as Secretary of the Central Committee and as a member of the Politburo.

Comment: Although Pravda gave no reason for this action, there may be a connection with some recent statements Tomor-Ochir has made. For example, the 17 April 1960 issue of the Ulan Bator newspaper Unen carried an article by Tomor-Ochir entitled "Lenin and the Struggle for Freedom by the Mongolian People." According to Unen, Tomor-Ochir quoted from Volume 23 of Lenin's Works as follows: "'In present-day Russia, the new form of capitalist imperialism is trying to extend tsarists policies into Mongolia (1915)' (p 277). 'We the workers of Great Russia should demand that our government keep out of Mongolia' (p 55). 'One should not forget that there is a secret agreement between Russia and Japan whereby Korea is to be a sphere of influence under Japan, and Mongolia is to be a sphere of influence under Russia' (p 117).'" The 23 April 1960 issue of Unen published another of Tomor-Ochir's articles, again containing pre-October Revolution quotations from Lenin (this time from Volume 33 of his Works). This article, entitled "Continue the Building of Socialism in Mongolia According to the Precepts of Lenin," is said to quote Lenin as follows: "'Our road is the correct one. The reason is that sooner or later other countries will inevitably travel the same road (1921)' (p 136)."

DISMISSAL OF FRENCH COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER EDITOR AROUSES SPECULATION ON COHESION IN PARTY

The following is an FDD comment:

Speculation that Maurice Kriegel-Valrimont, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party (PCF), was dismissed from his post as editor in chief of the French Communist weekly organ France Nouvelle during the last week of June 1960 was contained in an article

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by one A.D. (presumably Andre Delcroix, member of the editorial board of France Observateur), in the 7 July issue of that Paris leftist weekly. Kriegel-Valrimont's dismissal might have been due, in France Observateur's opinion, to his tendency to show too much independence in editing the paper, although, Delcroix admitted, France Nouvelle has faithfully expressed the party's policy. To FDD's knowledge, the dismissal was not reported either in France Nouvelle or in the party's Paris daily L'Humanite, but it was noted that the 22 June 1960 issue was the last in which his name appeared on the masthead.

Paris independent dailies Le Figaro and Le Monde, of 2 July 1960 both referred to the absence of Kriegel-Valrimont's name from the masthead and offered the same reason for his alleged dismissal. The author of the Le Monde article, one R. B., indicated that the party has apparently not taken any other action against Kriegel-Valrimont, at least publicly.

COMMUNIST CHINA INTENSIFIES MOVES TO NEUTRALIZE JAPAN -- Tokyo, Nihon Keizai, 25 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

Hong Kong, 24 June 1960 -- Consensus of opinion of observers in Hong Kong is that Communist China now believes that it can eventually neutralize Japan and bring it into the Communist Bloc. If the new [Japanese] conservative party government asks for resumption of relations with Communist China, Japan must first expel US troops and bases from Japan, withdraw from the Western camp, and become neutral. China would then intensify its anti-US, anti-Japan propaganda offensive, both at home and in South-east Asia, at least until National Day in October, and thereafter, without making any conciliatory moves, watch the attitude of Japan. -- Aoki, Nihon Keizai special correspondent

#### ECONOMIC

ANALYSIS OF 1950-1958 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CEMA COUNTRIES TO BE PUBLISHED -- Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, No 23, 3 Jun 60, p 5

CPYRGHT

During its third meeting, held in Moscow 10-13 May 1960, the CEMA Permanent Commission for Economic Problems took steps for the publication of a general analysis of the development of the economies of the CEMA countries in the 1950-1958 period, which in the past year has been one of the topics of the commission's work.

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NEW HSI-NING--PEIPING AIR ROUTE -- Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Jih-pao, 1 Feb 60,  
p 1

CPYRGHT

The Hsi-ning--Peiping air route, which went into operation on 22 January 1960, is very significant for further and direct strengthening of the relationship between Peiping and the interior and Hsi-ning. This air route is a change from the former one from Hsi-ning to the Lan-chou area to a main route to the interior. There are two flights per week from Hsi-ning: on Tuesdays, the flight stops at Lan-chou, Yin-ch'uan, and Pao-t'ou, and arrives in Peiping the same day; on Saturdays, the flight stops at Lan-chou, Sian, and T'ai-yuan, and arrives in Peiping the same day. Flights from Peiping to Hsi-ning leave on Mondays and Saturdays.

[Comment: This item, from a paper only recently received in FDD, gives the first information noted on direct flights to Hsi-ning the transportation center in Outer Tibet.]

#### SOCIOLOGICAL

UNREST AMONG SLOVAK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN 1956; REBELLIOUS INDIVIDUALS SAID TO STILL EXIST -- Bratislava, Za Socialisticku Skolu, No 5, May 60, p 402

CPYRGHT

The test passed by our youth during the days of the Hungarian counter-revolution and the "revolutionary" deeds of the Polish youth also falls into the 15-year period since the liberation of our country. It is impossible to forget the disorientation manifested during the days of the so-called student discussions in May 1956 by a certain part of our university students. We also know "heroes" from the school benches who are "not afraid," who take too many liberties, and who sometimes even gain the sympathy of the entire class.

[Comment: This article, written by a Slovak school director, is the first official admission of open student opposition noted in the press by FDD.]

ONE FOURTH OF SLOVAK POPULATION NOW ACQUIRING EDUCATION -- Bratislava, Za Socialisticku Skolu, No 5, May 50, p 390

CPYRGHT

Almost one million people (children, youth, and those pursuing studies in addition to their work) out of a total Slovak population of approximately 4 million are now acquiring an education. -- Julius Lihocky, Deputy Commissioner of Education and Culture

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SOUND PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SAID TO BE VIOLATED  
IN KAZAKHSTAN -- Alma-Ata, Vestnik Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, No 5,  
1960, p 22

CPYRGHT

A number of scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR violate principles which must be followed in the selection of personnel. For example, the Chemicometallurgical Institute employed in the capacity of junior scientific associate S. Aytenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who had earlier been discharged from the Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Enrichment because of his inability to do scientific work. The Institute of Nuclear Physics employed in 1959 as a laboratory technician Z. M. Bovel', who is a stenographer by training. The same institute invited from Leningrad S. I. Stepanov, a laborer of the fourth category at the Lenstankolit plant, to fill the position of senior engineer.

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